

The True Northerner

T. R. HARRISON,
S. H. BLACKMAN, Editors.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1858

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

President's Message.

Four mortal columns of closely written and densely crowded official matter has just issued from the presidential sanctum to teach Congress their duty in respect to Kansas affairs. This one idea document thumbs away upon the old string of "finality" and peace to the distracted condition of the country through congressional tinkering, and intervention with the rights of sovereignty, which belong universally and integrally to the people themselves. His way of settling all the difficulties that have beclouded the political firmament of this nation, bringing to the verge of disruption and civil anarchy; and threatening the absolute suppression of its liberties, is to force upon the people of Kansas an organic law that *ain't* *to* the people therein utterly detest, and that *tenants* have had no voice in making, and no privilege allowed them of manifesting their opinions concerning it thro' the ballot box. His way of smoothing down the lashed and white capped waves of political agitation and turmoil, is to keep a standing army there, fully equipped upon a war footing, and with bayonets and ordnance, "a terror" keep the people in subjection; and then if they want exercise their "popular sovereignty" in accordance with slavery and southern bullyism, and the federal troops are insufficient to force the people to exercise their own inalienable rights of self-government, then the whole *refuse empty* of Missouri blue lodges and pot houses are to constitute a "posse comitatus" to compel them to accept such kind of self government as they in their tender mercies may see fit to impose. If precedents teach anything and are worth any thing, we should suppose that President Buchanan had seen enough of "finality" and settlements of the slavery question heretofore, to not uncap another volcano of this kind, which may rend this Union asunder, and will dig a deeper political grave for himself and his party—than even Benedict Arnold, and his treason, conceived of occupying. But it is an ancient saying, that "those that dig the hole wish to destroy, they not make mad;" and if ever the truth of this maxim was verified, it has been during the Pierce, and Buchanan administration thus far; for if ever there was a tissue of *illusions* interwoven into the chapter of political management, it has been during the last six years, and if ever the pretensions of popular displeasure followed a glaringly corrupt and decayed political party, it has been during the same lapse of time.

One of the great themes of his message, and one that he seems particularly and nervously anxious to display before the country, is the extreme *publicance*, *patience* and lamb-like meekness with which the pro-slavery party in Kansas have suffered and endured from the *useful* and *terrible* persecutions and insolence of the free-state men. According to his view of the subject it is the *better* that have made all the difficulty, and upon them only should be visited the indignation and vengeance of an outraged nation. They are the monsters that have kicked up all the *fire* there, and consequently should be *hanged* for their rebellion and treason; while the South Carolinian and Missourian gangs of ruffian banditti, are the very *pink* of perfection, and the innocent victims of oppression, and in violence; deserving of his august consideration and protection; and should be supplied with presidential *pop* and *sugar plums* in this life, and canonized as political saints and martyrs in the next.

Throughout the whole message, the president fails to conceal the *passion* and *cancer*, which arises from disappointed ambition; and the glaring *abortion*, which has characterized his entire policy as a chief magistrate. Openly and successfully thwarted in his corrupt scheming by the great Republican party at the North; abandoned and deserted by his hitherto ablest champions within his own party, with *nothing* now left, as a "point de appui," but the little knot of Southern "Fire-eaters," he *foams*, and *cares*, and *scoffs* like a nervous and filthy old woman, until he comes to the last paragraph, when as

port of hypocritical death bed repentance, he takes to morality and religion, and amid the gushing of crocodile tears talks about his responsibility to God and his country, and the *speedy* termination of his political life. Ah! there is the rub.—This *best* consideration is what has brought him upon the stool of sober reflection, but he must *first* show, "works meet for repentance," before the great heart of the American people will best one response of sympathy for his forlorn and distressed loneliness. Let him withdraw the federal troops from Kansas; discontinue his corrupt practices of buying up votes for the passage of the infamous Lecompton constitution; attend to his own business as *chief magistrate*, and leave matters of legislation to Congress and the people, where they belong, and his chances for leaving this country peaceful and prosperous, will materially improve.

For the True Northerner.

Names and Character's Worthy and Unworthy of Honor.

DEAR READER.—In entering upon the consideration of a subject of such vast importance, one upon which the mind of every American citizen often undoubtedly dwells, it will be necessary for us to refer to a few of the leading characters of both classes. The acts of men may often richly deserve our commendation, while the actors themselves may afterwards sink into merited disgrace and oblivion; specimens of which, we are sorry to say, darken the pages of American history. We land and venerate a Washington, the father of his country, a Franklin, who, first by his own agency drew, from the electrified clouds, that element, which is soon to kind the Old world with the New, a Thomas Jefferson, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and a John Adams its able and eloquent supporter, because through a long lifetime of each, they did naught to deface their characters, or misplace the confidence which had been placed in them; and although the latter two lived half a century after their greatest act, yet when their spirits took their silent leave of earth, it was amid the thundering of artillery, and the rejoicings of a people, grateful for the blessings they had helped to confer upon them. Not alone to American born citizens should our admiration extend; but when the name of such as a Lafayette, that heroic Frenchman, who left his native land, his youthful bride, and with an extensive fortune, embarked upon the briny deep, to seek the shores of a foreign people, to engage in her struggles, to bleed and toil for freedom, meets our vision, let it be with the most heartfelt gratitude on our part. When we recall the deeds of Count Pulaski, the valorous chieftain of Poland, as he rode at the head of the American cavalry, and shouted in broken accents, "Forward, Brethren," let us feel thankful that our forefathers were engaged in a cause so dear as to find a hearty response and co-operation even among those of a foreign nation.—And in the home of our enemies, surrounded by the adherents of oppression, and the talent of the old world, stood forth the young, but eloquent Pitt; the claspman and fearless advocate of American rights, and while contending against fearful odds he exclaimed, "You have no right to tax America." I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of our fellow subjects, so lost to every sense of virtue, as tamely to give up their liberties, would be fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. To the stirring appeals of Otis and Henry, may we turn, as the greatest agencies, in arousing the colonies to a just sense of their danger, which finally resulted in the Declaration of Independence.—We admire the patriotism and firmness of an Andrew Jackson; because, when but a boy, he volunteered and did much service in the stormy days of the revolution, as a Gen. he taught our enemies a lesson at New Orleans, which they will never forget, as a chief magistrate, when our nation was threatened with an internal war, when one of the sovereign states, led on by the most talented men of the nation, declared the right of nullifying the acts of the general government he promptly gave them to understand, that they should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, if they did not desist. We love a Charles Sumner, because he has suffered, martyr like, for daring to speak the truth, and although the "slave oligarchy," with threats and imprecations sought to terrify him, yet, regardless of naught but his duty to God and his country, he stood forth in the Senate Chamber of this nation, and with a heart as brave, as his tongue was eloquent, hurled amid his assailants, arguments that made their dry bones to quake with fear. A host of others might be referred to, whose characters, like that of Cassius M. Clay, and the superstitious and political darkness which envelop the land of oppression stand forth as ornaments, and beacon lights to those

who may follow after. But, there are always said to be two sides to a story, therefore as we have considered to some extent one class, whose names should be dear to every American heart, it is but just, that we should turn over the leaf, and view its other side. High and honorable principles, noble advocated, and sustained thro' life seldom fail, to make men, whose last days will be spent in the enjoyment of the confidence, and well-wishes of a grateful people; but when a desertion to those principles takes place, and the lie is given to former actions, then they can't do otherwise than sink into a disgraceful oblivion. To our common enemies, who have been reared, entertaining views contrary to ours, we may look with some degree of respect, and regarding them as sincere in their belief, we may, in a measure, forget their faults; but when men, in whose confidence and fidelity the people have trusted their interest and welfare, as a sovereign state or nation, basely turn over to the enemy of their constituents, and act the part of deserters, then should they meet the fate that awaits them. Notwithstanding Benedict Arnold did nobly at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, passed thro' many trying scenes in his difficult march into Canada during the winter of '75, poured his blood freely at Quebec in behalf of American rights, yet, for endeavoring to sell the liberties of his country afterwards, his name is now spoken of as fully deserving of the public odium. A Wm. Hull, though a revolution hero and a veteran of years, basely surrendered his army and this whole North West to the enemies, during the last war with Britain, for which, his years alone saved him from death.—And may not this be applied, with propriety upon political affairs? and if so, what should be the just reward of men who like a Charles E. Stuart and others obtained the public confidence and official position by sentiments like the following? "Shall we now legislate in a manner affecting California and New Mexico for ages to come, so as to extend and perpetuate this evil" (Slavery?) "For ONE I NEVER WILL!" It is unnecessary to add that this is justly applicable to the whole Loco Foco party at the North.

Pitching into the Administration.

Most of the slaveocratic organs of this State are firing off their "small arms," and making a great *noise* about a bankrupt treasury, *somewhere*. We suppose they can mean no other than the old delicty fiscal concern over to Washington, which their own ignorant helmsmen have run ashore, without a "shot in the locker" to pay their hands with, and the whole *recess* in *recesses*. Even that enormous *Twenty Million "Shin Plaster"*, not pressed, and with the Presidential salvo on, we are afraid, will not be sufficient to stop the *leaks* and "right it up" again. "Pop away" gentlemen, glad you are on the side of the people, this time; they will know how to appreciate your labors; and we guess your administration will too. (Over the left.) We know of no treasury but *gouges*; or you either, that has not honored every draft that has been legally presented.

Douglas Sacrifices.

It has been given out hitherto that the President intended to make war upon the Douglas men. Gray of the Cleveland Dealer is practically speaking in *articles*, *morris*, being about to lose the Post Office. The Chicago officials are under the cloud of Presidential displeasure, and it is thought will have "to walk the plank." The Government patronage is taken from the Chicago *Times*, Douglas's home organ. The Secretary of the Treasury has removed a Douglas man from his department. In this State, the Douglas organ in this city is the first victim. The Government patronage is taken from the *Free Press*. The fat advertisement of the rail route lettings, covering some six columns of solid agate which that paper has formerly enjoyed the exclusive publication of, appears this year in the Grand Rapids *Enquirer* and *Herald*, the Jackson *Patriot*, and the Ann Arbor *Argus* all of which papers, with possibly the exception of the *Patriot*, are especially distasteful to the *Free Press*. The latter paper has become a victim to its new found virtue.

A Truthful Illustration.

We heard an anecdote which occurred on a boat on the Mississippi. A fine looking darkey was sauntering about, when a gentleman asked whose property he was. "Well," said he, "don't know; Captain—owned me this morning but he has been playing *chance* all day and I don't know who I belong to now." So Buchanan and Douglas have been playing a game and until it is ascertained who wins, the locofoco editors don't know who they belong to.—*Sturgis Republican*.

We learn from Lancaster, Penn., the home of Mr. Buchanan, that at the municipal election held yesterday in that town, Thos. M. Burrows, a anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Mayor, the opposing candidate being of Buchanan's own stripe. Lancaster gave a Buchanan majority of 1,290 in 1856.

Past Luxuries of Democracy in Michigan.

There were divers omission of important facts in Mr. Peck's Kanter's report which we are pleased to see that some of our cotemporaries are furnishing ready prepared for a codicil to that last will and testament of the defunct Michigan Democracy. It is not enough that we have decently slaughtered and properly interred the great body of the Democracy in this State, for the ungrateful survivors are now raising a most unseemly clamor about the funeral expenses.—Here is a little paragraph from the Jackson *Citizen* which probably escaped the Argus eye of our friend G. W. Peck who has recently turned in his grave and opened one eye to the no little astonishment of that 4000 majority recorded against him in the office of the Secretary of State:

"The investigations into these 'old financial affairs' will develop some funny facts. Among others, the case of a late democratic State officer who employed for some years *two female clerks*, but strange to say the only job of writing they ever did was to sign their names to the vouchers for their salary quarterly. Another instance is shown where the clerks and deputies drew salaries for five quarters in one year. Mr. Kanter, the minority member of the committee and the prospective candidate of the slaveocrats for State Treasury, is sadly put to his trumps, and it puts his brass to a severe test to stand by and see the developments."

Those "female clerks" are a bran new development. We knew that some of the last locofoco State officers left sundry empty bottles labeled "Old Otard," and a pack or two of well thumbed cards, but the "female clerks" are a luxury we had not given them credit for. As for the "five quarters in one year," we are only surprised that they did not make out there were seven.

The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* which has just got a fat advertisement and of course feels in a very agreeable mood, has been making some perforations into the last Report of the Board of State Auditors, and affects unbounded astonishment that the most ordinary and necessary expenses, such as have appeared in every previous similar report, should be found in this. It puts flaming capitals over such items as "firewood," "sealing-wax," and "stationery," and calls on the taxpayers to read the "useless and extravagant expenditures." It is merely a trick to attain notoriety. We therefore confess to a very considerable satisfaction in the perusal and reproduction of the following paragraph from the *Engle*, published in the same city:

"In looking over the Report of the last 'Democratic' Board of State Auditors, we see that our neighbor Thompson, (Editor of the *Enquirer*) then Peck's organ-grinder, received in six items, the sum of \$154 08, as Clerk of the Land office. The probability is that he never labored in that department for an hour; but the Treasury was a convenient resort when pocket change was wanted. The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* received, during the year ending November 30, 1854, the sum of \$346 22, not including the amount received for advertising delinquent tax sales. The little opposition faction have been to cast ridicule upon the fact that the amount of \$7 was paid for a hand sled, and other items for washing for State officers (misprinted "officers" in the Report) by the present Board of State Auditors. We need say nothing of the propriety of such an expenditure; the fact we find the following, items in the Report of the last 'Democratic' Board, when our neighbor was here to watch and guard the State Treasury, ought to be regarded as conclusive on upon this point:

D. Hobbs, repairing wheel-barrow. \$1.26
Mrs. Smith, washing for State officers 5.90
J. & D. Hobbs, for wheel-barrow, 9.00
J. Smith, washing for State officers. 2.50
J. B. Bagley, ice furnished do 13.50
J. Nowson, handcart do 17.00

These are small and doubtless, (with the exception of the luxury of ice for the officers) very proper expenditures; and we allude to them only as an offset to the hand-sled and washing items in the last report which so much gas has been expended.

The *Enquirer* in its examination of the *Enquirer* report, also became impressed with a great anxiety to inspect a certain quality of paper, the price of which his neighbor of the *Engle*, always willing to accommodate, thus responds:

"The office editor of the *Enquirer*, we see wants to look at a specimen of that paper for which twenty-six dollars per ream was paid last year. We have seen it. It is in the shape of a bound Book of Important Records, in the Auditor General's office and is far superior to that furnished by S. D. Elwood, in 1854 for a similar use, at a cost of twenty-eight dollars per ream. We have also seen a specimen of paper furnished the Secretary's office, under the 'Democratic' administration, at forty-eight dollars per ream! If Mr. G. will come up here, he will find much to interest him, besides that paper which he is so anxious to see. That roll of spurious money which the late 'Democratic' State Treasurer pretended to have taken in behalf of the State, is a curiosity which might afford him some satisfaction. It is a dead loss to the State but is preserved in the archives, as a voucher for one act of 'Democratic

financier. Just that amount, (\$458), of good money was of course taken out of the Treasury, and put into the trousers of the officer to whom it was allowed.—The voucher wasn't worth stealing?"

We must close now, leaving several other "good things" we have on hand for another time. We do not flatter ourselves that this exposure of their old sins will moisten with repentance a single locofoco optic in the State, but it reminding them of former fat stealings, it will exasperate them to think that the chance to steal any more is departed, and in their discomfort on that account we find our discomfiture.

Congress—Serious Affray in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

HOUSE.—The House was in session all night, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn—eating, smoking, sleeping, &c. At about half-past 1 a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a member and a witness: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's many remarks.

Mr. Keitt said—If you are going to object, return to your own side of the house.

Mr. Grow responded—This a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow, and said—I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that.

Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say. This is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt, taking Mr. Grow by the throat, said—I will let you know that you are a d—d black republican puppy.

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying—I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack his whip over me.

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked him hand off, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down. The reporter adds: The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. Further difficulties are apprehended.

From 4 o'clock, the time was wasted on trivial motions. At that hour, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, the subject under consideration (the Kansas message) shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending proposition shall be taken without any further delay being taken by debate or dilatory motion.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

Later.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Mr. Keitt rose to give a personal explanation, saying that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday, were broken in upon in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for the violation of its order and dignity; and he was the aggressor, and whatever of responsibility probably attached to that act, belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in the expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. Personal considerations are always unpleasant—very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable—never in a legislative body. He felt in full force the responsibility he had assumed in saying he was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility belonged to him. In this connection he had but one other remark to make, and that was that whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least, he was unconscious of having received it. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr. Grow said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature, and to the christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among lawmakers, in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education, had satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet the art of self-defense was recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions, under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House, he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered to the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for the violation of its order and decorum, and one regretted more than himself, the occasion for this violation of its order. The House immediately adjourned.

A landlady in Worcester, a few days since, went on a visit to Lowell, leaving two female "boarders" to take care of the house, which they did by selling all the furniture and leaving the city with the proceeds.

A poor Irishman applied for a license to sell ardent spirits; being questioned as to his moral fitness, he replied: "An' shure its not much of a character that a man needs to sell rum."

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, the payment of which was secured by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February, A. D. 1856, executed by Harry L. Eggleston and Adeline B. Eggleston his wife of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Menzo Doliver of the same place on the land and premises hereinafter described which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Van Buren aforesaid on the sixth day of February A. D. 1856 at four o'clock P. M. in Liber F of mortgages on page 65 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof principal and interest the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-four cents, (\$398.44), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage which power has become operative by the default aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided to wit: All the following described premises situated in the village of Paw Paw in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan to wit: The equal undivided one fourth part of Lot number Eighteen and of the North half of lot number Nineteen in block number Fifty-two in said village of Paw Paw according to the recorded plat of said village together with the undivided one fourth part of the Furnace, Machine shop, Blacksmith's shop, Tools and Machinery, will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder as the Court House in the village of Paw Paw in said county of Van Buren (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county) on the 8th day of May A. D. 1858 at ten o'clock in the forenoon by the sheriff of said county or his deputy or under sheriff, subject to the installments to become due on said mortgage.

Dated February 6th, 1858.

148-12w. A. W. NASH, Atty.

Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Henry M. Conkling of the township of Keeler, county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, to Philotus Hayden of Hamilton, county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan bearing date the twenty-fifth day of December, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, aforesaid on the third day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five in Liber D of mortgages on pages 479 and 480 upon which said mortgage and notes accompanying the same, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$369.82), and no suit at law or proceedings in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof; NOW therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the eighth day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court, within and for said county of Van Buren the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the amount due on said mortgage together with the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of section No. Twenty-four, T. 26 N. R. 24 E., south of range sixteen, 16 west containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the United States survey, it being in the township of Keeler, Van Buren county, Michigan, subject nevertheless to two installments of said mortgage yet to become due.

Dated February 8th, 1858.

148-12w. A. W. BROUGHTON, Atty.

Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Van Buren. The Court of Van Buren holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Saturday, the sixth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

PRESENT—A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Marcus Harrison, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lydia Harrison widow of the said deceased praying that Thaddeus R. Harrison may be appointed administrator of the Estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 8th day of March at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petition be given to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the True Northerner a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A. W. NASH, Judge of Probate.

148-3w.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with sexual Diseases such as SPERMATORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed the Hon. George W. Howard, to open a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of Diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE W. HOWARD, Consulting Surgeon, Medical Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
148-4f. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren, John Verman vs. William T. Cuyler.

Take notice that a writ of attachment was, on the 12th day of January 1858, issued out of and from said court, in favor of said John Verman, and against said William T. Cuyler, for the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty seven dollars, and which said writ was made returnable on the first Tuesday of February last, and has been duly returned with property attached.

February 5th, 1858.

147-8w. M. WISNER, Atty., for TFE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Ira Nash and George W. Geer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm will be found by enquiring at the store of IRA NASH, by whom all demands against the firm will be liquidated.

IRA NASH,
G. W. GEER.
Decatur, Mich., December 14th, 1857. 141-4f.